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TWO CENTS.

BRINGS NEW TREATY

Lord Pauncefote Has Important Document Regarding the Canal.

RUMORS AS TO ITS TERMS

. Alleged That It Abrogates Clayton-Bulwer Compact.

MONROE DOCTRINE IGNORED

LONDON, November 2.-The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaragua canal has been obtained by the Associated Press. It confirms the fact that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York today, will have with him the draft of a new treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in every particular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's cabinet.

Since a representative of the Associated Press interviewed Lord Pauncefote in London, not one word, officially authorized, has been given out here with reference to the canal. The editorial comments which have appeared in England have been based entirely upon dispatches from the United States. This is explained by the rather astonishing announcement that all negotiations up to the present day have been entirely unofficial, from a strictly diplomatic point of view, and that on pour-parlers only depend the hopes generally shared for a successful bridging over of the diplomatic difficulty. These pourpar-lers, however, have been particularly

The State Department does not require to e a copy of the important document Lord Pauncefote carries in order to learn its terms, though, officially, negotiations will only commence when the ambassador reaches Washington. Until that time the exact conditions of the new convention are

Position of Great Britain.

Though it is admitted that Great Britain has agreed to put the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to one side and to acquiesce in the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States, this concession from Lord Lansdowne's original contention has not been granted without some real or fancied advantage to Great Britain. It would not be fair to say that a quid pro quo constituted the main feature of the protracted pourparlers, but that it will di-rectly or indirectly result is firmly established in the minds of the members of the

One of the most responsible officials conneeted with these and the earlier negotia-

"We never really objected to the con-struction of the canal, but we did and do object to a cavalier abrogation of the Claythat Lord Lansdowne couched his reply to the United States Senate's rejection of the last Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It was not what you wanted to do, but the nasty way you said it, that was the chief reason for our opposition. Since then we have been approached in a rational, polite manner, and we have again endeavored to substi-tute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a treaty that will enable America to carry out a design which, in a broad sense, will doubt-less benefit the whole world."

The mollification of the foreign office has doubtless done more than anything else to secure the assent of the British government to a new treaty. But almost in the same breath must be mentioned the State Department's willingness to agree to a reciprocal arrangement regarding the British West Indies and other British possessions. This, while in line with the views latterly attributed by special cable dispatches to President McKinley and President Roose velt, was so at variance with the British government's experience of the American attitude that they now regard it in the light of a quid pro quo for what they believe to be a concession over the Nicaraguan proposal,

No Indorsement of Monroe Doctrine. The allegation contained in some of the British papers that Lord Lansdowne has tamely given up inherent rights without any return is strenuously denied on the foregoing grounds.

What is perhaps more interesting even than the reasons prompting Great Britain to send over Lord Pauncefote with his draft of a treaty is the fact that the inner circles of the cabinet are not nearly so sure of the acceptance of the convention as are some of the leading papers on both

When the full terms are announced, it is feared that some members of the Senate may still find objections and that the forecasts so far published, alleging two sweeping "concessions" on the part of Great Britain, may have a deleterious reaction. For instance, the deduction that the proposed treaty in any way reaffirms or ex-tends the scope of the Monroe doctrine with a direct denial by the foreign office. For these and other reasons Lord Pauncefote is not likely to affix his signature to the document until a majority of the Senate shall have had full opportunity for studying Great Britain's proposal.

In the meanwhile, there exists here a species of indifference and a feeling that, after all, the new treaty may be pigeonoled on account of some unexpected genatorial objection, though this development would create the keenest disappointment

despite its present stoical anticipation.

Suez Canal's Hand in Deal. From a diplomatic source there has lately emanated a private rumor that the Suez Canal Company is using financial and other influence to prevent an agreement being reached in regard to the Nicaraguan canal. It has been further reported that this powerful corporation has joined hands with several leading American interests alleged to be opposed to the construction of this latter waterway.

The Associated Press learns, however. that investigations carried on here and elsewhere, in which Washington is not an entirely disinterested party, reveal that there is no evidence of such machinations by the Suez Canal Company, though the head of one of the British state departments admitted that the Nicaraguan canal would probably rob the Suez canal of all its far-eastern trade. The British govern-ment is the largest stockholder in the Suez canal, but it does not appear that this financial interest ever entered into the dis-cussions of the Nicaraguan canal, the considerations involved therein being regarded as so paramount to any possible loss of future dividends from the Suez Canal Company as to be unworthy of being coupled with the subject. The actual business of the Suez Canal Company is all transacted in Paris, where the secretary general of the company said to a representative of the Associated Press:

Secretary General's Statement.

"For us the Panama and Nicaraguan projects do not exist. We pay absolutely no attention to them. We have never exercised any influence to prevent either of these schemes from being carried out, and we shall never do so. We can look forward to the eventual opening of either canal with perfect equanimity, as we do not anticipate any appreciable loss of income from their competition. We may even benefit by the general development of the traffic that the opening of a cauni across the American isthmus may constant the competition.

sthmus may cause. The Panama Canal Company is also ig-

the Suez Canal Company against the pro-posed Nicaraguan canal.

It is interesting to note that several English authorities interviewed by representa-tives of the Associated Press all declared

that English trade with the far east, where-to, within a few years, the largest tonnage

would be speeding, must be bound to take the isthmian route, not only to expedite cargoes, but to avoid the palpable danger of the Suez route, which now compels them to skirt the shores of three nations, France,

Only Isthmian Canal Involved.

In view of the return to the United States

of Lord Pauncefote and the immediate re-

sumption of negotiations, which in this case

are to put into the concrete form of a

Great Britain as a basis of a convention to

replace the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of last

year, it may be proper to state, upon the

highest official authority, that there is ab-

solutely no other question than that of the isthmian canal involved in the negotiations.

Further, it is stated that no demand has

been made by the British government for

any compensation whatever for the relin-

quishment of its joint rights in the control of such a canal. The construction of the

canal was considered by both nations a de-sirable thing for the world at large, and

that thought was at the bottom of the ne-

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Announcement of Appointments, Pro-

motions and Resignations.

the War Department:

The following changes have been made in

Appointments by certification of the civil

service commission-Adjutant general's of-

fice: Frederic L. Davis of Illinois, clerk, at

\$1,000. Commissary general's office: Geo.

D. Sutton of New York, clerk, at \$1,000.

Office of the chief of engineers: William T.

clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200; Henry E.

to clerk at \$1,200; George M. Rowe of Colo-

rado, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200.

engineers: Walter Barton of Tennessee, from clerk at \$900 to clerk at \$1,000.

of engineers: Miss Bessie N. Bailey of West

MINISTER GRISCOM MARRIED.

Bride is Elizabeth Duer Bronson of

New York.

LONDON, November 2.-Lloyd Carpenter

Griscom, United States minister to Persia.

was married in St. Margaret's Church.

Westminster, today to Miss Elizabeth Duer

Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick

Bronson of New York, before a fashionable

Canon Henson performed the ceremoney.

Colonel the Hon. Charles Crichton was the

best man. Egerton S. Winthrop of New

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline Astor,

Among those present were all the officials

of the United States embassy, Mr. and Mrs.

Clement A. Griscom, parents of the bride-

groom; Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom,

jr.; Mrs. Bronson, the bride's mother, and

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. Mor-

ris and Mrs. Maller, all of Philadelphia;

Robert Winthrop, the Duchess of Marlbor-

ough, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Earl

and Countess of Powis, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, the Earl and Countess

of Listowel, Viscountess Galway, Lord Lud-

Francis Monteflore, William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mrs. Jo-

seph Chamberlain and Lady Victoria Rus-

The newly married couple went to a cour

try place lent to them by Lady Theodore Guest. They will leave England for Persia

Among the numerous and costly presents

were four large Beauvals tapestries and a check from the bride's mother, who also

gave the groom a magnificent black pearl

pin. The groom gave the bride a diamond

collar, with a diamond and amethyst pend-

ant, a watch incased in diamonds and en-

amel and on old French diamond ring. Mr.

Griscom, sr., gave the bride a pearl neck-

lace, consisting of four rows of splendid

FOUR HUNDRED MEN LAID OFF.

Wholesale Discharges in Illinois Cen-

tral Shops Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 2 .- Four hundred

employes of the Illinois Central railroad,

working in the shops at Burnside, near

of 186 machinists and helpers 128 were in-

cluded in the lay-off. Boiler makers, black-

smiths and their helpers and roundhouse

men make up the balance of the number.

The cause of the discharge of so many

men is not stated by the company officials.

A large percentage of those discharged are

union men and some of them attribute

their discharge to the agitation last April,

when the machinists of the entire system

made a demand for a nine-hour workday, threatening a strike. The demand was

withdrawn when the company subsequently announced a general increase of 10 per

National Hay Association Case.

John B. Daish, senior counsel in the case

of the National Hay Association against

the L. S. and M. S. railway and twenty-

nine other railroads comprising the ma-

jority of carriers within the official classi-

fication territory which lies east of the

Mississippi river and north of the Ohio and

Potomac rivers, will leave for Chicago to-

night to attend the hearing of the case be-

fore the interstate commerce commission.

which is to be held in that city, commenc-

ing Wednesday next. E. Richard Shipp, also of counsel, will accompany Mr. Daish. It is thought that the hearing will take

a week or more, as the Hay Association has a large number of witnesses to examine, and from the number of railroads involved in the suit it is expected that they will have numerous witnesses for the defense.

Society of Letter Carriers in Honolulu

The civil service commission is experienc-

cent in the wages of all its employes.

low, Sir Francis and Lady Winnington, Sir

Miss Muriel White, Miss Griscom and Mile.

York, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

Virginia, clerk at \$1,000.

assemblage.

Montsaulnin.

in about ten days.

George of West Virginia, clerk, at \$900.

Fusionists in New York Wary of Tammany Methods.

MUCH ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

Spain and Italy, who, "by the fall of the handkerchief," might become hostile. These authorities all assumed, without any reservation, that war between Great Britain and

Supt. McCullough Makes Statement to the Public. -

treaty the propositions agreed upon by the VAN WYCK UNDER FIRE governments of the United States and

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 2.-The main concern of the anti-Tammany forces and the perpetration of favorite old-time Tammany tricks. In the opinion of every one the contest seems to be so close that a very few thousand illegal votes might turn the tide.

There have been rumors for several days of contemplated arrangements by Tammany to counteract unfavorable conditions confronting them in some districts, and to this has been attributed in part the confidence of the Tammany leaders in those sec tions. The superintendent of elections declares that he has evidence of preparations for fraud. The governor of the state of New York, after a visit to the city and personal inspection of the situation, was also convinced that danger threatened the anti-Tammany ticket from that source. Governor Odell wrote letters to the mayor of the city and to the commissioner of police enjoining them to suppress the threat-

ened frauds. Appointment by transfer from Post Of-The superintendent of elections notified the police commissioner of cases of fraudulent registration, giving names and street fice Department-Office of the Inspector general: George W. Taylor of the District of Columbia, assistant messenger, at \$720.

numbers.
In his letter to the police commissioner Superintendent McCullough says:

Promotions-Record and pension office: Thomas J. Calloway of Tennessee, from Registration Lists Stuffed. "The investigation of the registration of Austin of Pennsylvania, from clerk at \$1,200 voters by deputy state superintendents of to clerk at \$1,400; Frank E. Burke of the elections demonstrates conclusively that a District of Columbia, from clerk at \$1,000 vast number of names are illegally registered as voters in the city of New York. Notwithstanding the best efforts of this Adjutant general's office: John Johnston of New York, from cierk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Paymaster general's office: John department to prevent fraudulent registraion I am convinced that thousands of such W. Moore of Pennsylvania, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,400. Office of the chief of ordnance: Hugh M. Purcell of Ohio, from clerk at \$1,400 to clerk at \$1,600; names were enrolled upon the registry list and in this belief I am supported by affi-davits on file in this office from housekeepers and others which prove conclusively such fraudulent registrations. As usual Nathan Hazen of Pennsylvania, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,400; Henry Gullikthese gangs of repeaters and colonizers have been recruited from the low dives. sen of North Dakota, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Office of the chief of pool rooms and gambling houses which have been allowed full operation, evidence of which is in my possession as a result of my connection with the work of the com-mittee of fifteen. I have already caused Resignations—Record and pension office: Frank E. Park of Indiana, clerk at \$1,200. the arrest of numerous ex-convicts who had registered as voters under various Adjutant general's office: John Boyle, jr., of Pennsylvania, clerk at \$1,200. Office of the names and in various districts upon the judge advocate general: Frank A. Lucas east side below 14th street, and many more east side below 14th street, and many more such arrests may be a prosest. such arrests may be expected before the commissary general: Henry L. Metcalf of Texas, clerk at \$1,000. Office of the chief

day of election.
"I am in possession of information which indicates that gangs of repeaters will be recruited from the pool rooms located in Long Island City and adjacent thereto for work on election day in Queens county and

the borough of Manhattan.

The names and records of members of each of the gangs are given in the letter. These gangs are to be divided into two parts-one to do the repeating, the other to act as a "strong arm" gang, who are to assault deputies or the members of the polic force who attempt to arrest any of the repeaters. In consequence of the disclosure made, by the superintendent of elections the Union last night placarded the town with offers of rewards for conviction f violation of election law. The sum of \$50,000 is to be used for this purpose, vided in amounts ranging from \$200 to

Gratifying News for the Fusionists. The past two days have brought gratifyng contributions to the anti-Tammany

forces. The gossip is now that the meeting between Senator Platt and Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Whitney of the Metropolitan railread, that furnished the basis of Judge Jerome's sensational attack, was really for the purpose of receiving a contribution from the Metropolitan company to the anti-Tammany campaign fund. It has always been the policy of that corporation to contribute to the campaign committees of both

The most interesting turn the campaign has taken within twenty-four hours is the onslaught upon Van Wyck, present mayor of the city and candidate on the Tammany ticket for judgeship of long term at \$17,500 year. He is being victously attacked on all sides and his connection with the infamous ice trust and alleged association with other municipal scandals thoroughly ventilated.

At a meeting of 3,500 people last night, presided over by prominent lawyers, under auspices of independent democrats, the Tammany judicial ticket was bitterly de-nounced. Wheeler H. Peckham, a democrat and one of the prominent lawyers of the state, said that neither Van Wyck nor Dayton was worthy of receiving a single vote from the people of New York, and that with one exception the whole judicial ticket was bad and typical of Tammany.

Prospect of Scratching.

It is evident there is to be a great deal of scratching of ballots, and some of the candidates will doubtless run far behind their tickets. The dissatisfaction within the Tammany ranks with some of their leaders will account for as much of this as the sentiment voiced by Judge Peckham. Chicago, have been laid off. Out of a force The anti-Tammany forces are taking considerable pains to instruct voters who may want to vote the regular democratic ticket but vote against Van Wyck, how to mark their ballots. They think that there is enough opposition to Van Wyck even among the regulars to make it worth while looking after. N. O. M.

> INTERIOR DEPARTMENT EXPENSES Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year

> \$170,000,000. The estimates for the expenditures of the Interior Department during the fiscal year beginning next July, to be sent to Congress this session, aggregate \$170,000,000. Of this amount a total of \$142,161,200 is asked for pensions and the administrative work of the pension bureau, which includes \$1.964.-720 for salaries of the bureau personnel and \$350,000 for the investigations by special

> examiners of pension cases. In addition to the \$13,516,210 already ap propriated for the twelfth census, an additional appropriation of \$1,972,120 for the next year is asked. Of the amount heretofore appropriated for the census \$9,423,632 had been disbursed up to August 1 last, leaving a balance of appropriations unex-pended on that date \$4,092,578.

pended on that date \$4,092,578.
Other items call for \$7,000,000 for the Indian service, \$2,286,965 for the general land office, including the annual appropriation of \$300,000 for forest reserves, \$1,069,207 for the geological survey and \$949,000 for the patent office.

Edward S. Stokes Dying. NEW YORK, November 2.-Edward 8 Stokes, who is seriously ill, has been grading some inconvenience in getting enough persons for the letter carrier service at Honolulu. Two examinations were held in July, one in August and another is being held today.

Honolulu today.

FEARFUL OF FRAUD THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT TODAY.

Thursday, November 28, Designated for General Giving of Thanks for National Prosperity.

President Rooseveit's Thanksgiving procamation was made public today. It is as By the President of the United States of

A Proclamation. The season is nigh when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the President appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to

This Thanksgiving finds the people still powed with sorrow for the death of a great now is to guard against election frauds and good President. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him, and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which, as a nation, we have thus far safely trod, _

Yet, in spite of this great-disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been | master General Charles Emory Smith and able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us. much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general Thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Seal.) Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President:

John Hay, Secretary of State. TROOPS GOING TO MANILA.

Arrangements for Sending Them Made by Gen. Mues.

Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has made the following arrangements for sending troops from the United States to the Philippines to replace the four regiments of short-term men which are to be brought home within the next few months: Two battalions of the 28th Infantry, to sail from San Francisco on the Grant on the 15th instant; one battalion of the 28th Infantry, to sail from San Francisco on the Warren December 1; squadron of the 11th Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson bar-racks. Missouri, to sail from San Francisco about December 15 on a transport not yet selected; a squadron of the 11th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to sail from New York on the Crook December 1; a squadron of the 11th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, to sail from New York on the Buford January 15. In addition to the troops named it is also proposed to send a large number of recruits for the purpose of filling the quotas of de-pleted regiments in the Philippines. The pleted regiments in the Philippines. The 11th Cavalry and the 28th Infantry aggre-gate about 2,400 men, and the present plan is to send out with them about the same number of recruits, thus providing nearly 5,000 fresh soldiers for the relief of thos

COMMISSARY PRIVILEGES

Civil Employes in the Philippines Receive Them. Information received by the civil service

commission today is to the effect that, by an act just passed by the civil commission of the Philippines, all employes of the insular and provincial governments who are stationed outside of the city of Manila will receive commissary privileges. Commissary stores will be sold at an increase of 20 per cent of the actual cost in order to defray the expenses of transportation, etc. The headquarters and disbursing stores will be located in Manila and the chief of constabulary will be in charge.

This is perhaps the most important act

of the Philippine commission. Six thousand employes of the government are benefited. Only a short time ago more than 1,000 school teachers who are in the Philippines held a meeting and passed resolutions asking that they be brought back to this country. The cause of their grievance was that they were led to believe, so they claimed. that they would be granted supplies by the government at a slight advance above the actual cost and that the government would erect living buildings that would be rented

to the teachers at a nominal cost.

The government did not do this and the teachers found that the cost of living was so great that it was impossible to get ahead. The act of the commission will have a tendency to create a good feeling on the part of those who are employed in the Philippines and will likely be the means of sending to the new passessions persons who are thoroughly capable of performing

GOV. TAFT'S CONDITION.

He Cables That He Empecia to Be All Right Again Soon. Secretary Root this morning received a cable message from Gov. Taft at Manila saying that he had been successfully operated upon for a minor trouble and expected to be all right again in about two weeks. This statement refutes the report that Gov. Taft is so seriously ill that he will have to return to the United States for

treatment. Marietta to Relieve Machias. The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Marietta to leave Portsmouth, N. H., today for New York, where she will remain until the 7th instant, and then leave for Colon to relieve the gunboat Machias, which has been watching over affairs at that point for some months past.

Military Passengers on Kilpatrick. General Young, at San Francisco, Cal. has informed the Wer Department that the transport Kilpatrick sailed yesterday from lowing military massengers: Chaplains ckson, 20th Infantry, and Silver, 30th In-ntry; Captain Ahern, 9th Infantry, eutenants Taylor, 25th Infantry; Higard th: Fleischauer 20th Partner and Party

To Classify the Rural Free Delivery Service.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Admiral Dewey Talks on the Schley Case.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

The rural free delivery service will be placed under the classified service as soon as practicable, probably some time during the coming winter. This was determined upon by the President soon after he succeeded to the presidency and after he had talked with Postmaster General Smith and others. He has since talked with members of the civil service commission as to his

The rural free delivery is one of the few branches of the government service remaining unclassified, and is destined to be an important department of the government.

The details of this classification have not as yet been arranged, but will be as soon as possible. The President looks to Post-Civil Service Commissioner W. D. Foulke to arrange the details. There will be no difficulty whatsoever in classifying the rural free delivery clerks in Washington and the special agents and inspectors in the field. The same rules that now apply to the other bureaus of the Post Office Department can by the stroke of a pen be made applicable to these employes. The difficulty comes with the rural carriers. Each of these must have his own horse, and must be personally acquainted with the people living along his route. He must have their confidence, for he has authority to sell money orders and postal notes, and the average citizen will not pay his money to the carrier unless he knows him, particularly as the carrier is generally expected, after making out the note or postal order, to mail it for the purchaser. In such circumstances it will not do to select carriers by competitive examination. The carrier, to be efficient, must live in the county wherein his route lies. Some method must be devised to insure his selection regardless of political considerations, and to get the best man obtainable for the work. That is the problem which Civil Service Commissioner Foulke must solve. And in that so-lution he must adopt an entirely new line, for competitive examination, as he fully appreciates, is impracticable in this case. The system, however, will make the carrier a permanent employe, removaable only for inefficiency. The President and his advisers think the extension of the merit system to this service will make it even better than it now is.

How the Service Has Grown.

comparatively lew stand how the rural free delivery service has grown since it was started, October 15, 1896, just a few days more than five years ago. Then it was only an experiment, for which Congress appropriated \$10,000. Now it has been proved successful and is being extended as rapidly as possible, and will, within a comparatively short time, cover all the rural parts of the United States. except the sparsely populated portions of the mountain regions in the west. The appropriation for this service for the present scal year amounts to \$3,500,000, which is double that for the previous fiscal year ending June 30 last. For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1900, only \$450,000 much as Congress appropriated for the year preceding, that ending June 30, 1890, and the 1899 appropriation was three times that of the year before, which ended June 30, 1898. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith is so convinced of the impor-tance of this service that he has recommended to Congress that the appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, be \$6,250,000, an increase of \$2,750,000, and every cent of that sum will be advantageously expended. If the department could keep up with the demand for rural free delivery, which eventually means the abol-ishment of almost all of the fourth-class post offices—that is, if it could investigate post omces—that is, if it could investigate requests for the service and arrange for them—it could spend profitably twice as much as will be asked of Congress. The rouble is that so much has to be done that t cannot be done as quickly as Superin-endent, A. W. Machen would like, and yet the service is being extended at a remark-ably rapid rate. In the past four months 1,300 new free delivery routes have been established, an average of 325 a month. On November 1 there were 5,600 routes. Each route covers an average of twenty-five square miles. The population served is estimated to be 3,800,000, inhabiting 140,000 square miles of territory. As a carrier is required for each route, it can be seen that with 5,600 routes Uncle Sam employs a small army in this service, which really has only begun. And it is an interesting fact that the service has caused a large increase in the amount of mail in the sec-tions covered, so while the cost is not increased much, if any, as compared to the fourth-class post office system, the revenue promises to be largely increased. The sysem has, then, become a permanent one which will grow steadily until it is one of he most important under the government.

Admiral Dewey's Call. Admiral Dewey called on President Roose velt this morning, but there was no discussion of the Schley court of inquiry, except in the statement by the admiral that he case would be concluded in a few days. "Then our labors will begin," said the admiral. "Yes, there has been work in this case. When Secretary Long asked me to go on the court I told him that I had rather go through a fight in Manila bay again," and the admiral laughed when he said this. "We have been at work many weeks now," continued Admiral Dewey, "and the court is coming to the hardes part of its work, that of deciding upon the testimony and reaching conclusions on the various questions. I have able associates, however, and realize that we are on trial before the country as well as Admiral Schley. Two abler, better or more honest men could not have been secured than Admirals Benham and Ramsey."

Admiral Dewey said that the court would probably take up each charge in the precept, review the testimony on that charge and then express an opinion. He did not know certainly that this would be done, as he had not discussed the case with his associates, but it had occurred to him associates. clates, but it had occurred to him as a associates, but it had occurred to him as a good plan. Furthermore, he knew that the American people would want the court's reasons in detail and were entitled to know them. He did not know who would write these things. The court had given no thought to that.

President's Appointments. The President today made the following appointments:

War-Charles B. Nichols, to be surgeon of volunteers, with rank of major; Joseph S. Herron, to be captain of cavalry: James B. Mitchell, to be captain in the Artillery Corps; George C. Broome, to be first lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; Willis C. Metcalf, to be first lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; Charles H. Andrews, to be surgeon of volunteers, with nank of major; Eugene Van N. Bissell, to be second lieutenant of cavalry.

Guests of the President. Secretary Hay and President James J.

with President Roosevelt last night and remained with him until after 11 o'clock.

Among the Virginians at the White House today were General D. V. Groner of Norfolk, Va.

Representative Lamb of Virginia saw the President and presented Colonel Percy Hawes of Virginia, whose son, Percy Hawes, fr., served in the same regiment with Mr. Roosevelt in the Spanish war.

In Interest of Post Office Clerks. James I. McCarton of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks and GREAT INTEREST IN LEGISLATURE Frank T. Rogers, president of the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Association, saw the President to ask his interest in proposed legislation for post office clerks. One of Attempt of Democrats to Deceive these laws provides for eight hours for clerks in first and second-class post offices and the other provides for a classification of clerks in free delivery offices so that an annual increase of salary may be guar-anteed efficient and capable clerks. The President said he would be glad to consider

New Mexico Offices.

he matter.

William E. Dame had a talk with the President about appointments in New Mexico. Mr. Dame, it is understood, is friendly to Governor Otero, whom the President favorably regards.

Lunched With the President. At lunch with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt today were James Jeffrey Roche, James H. Eckels and Mrs. Eckels of Chicago; Major and Mrs. Dunn and Henry

Loomis Nelson.

About a dozen members of President Roosevelt's class of 1880 at Harvard will Roosevelt's class at dinner tonight. Local Officials Call.

The members of the board of charities of the District were presented to the President this morning by Commissioner Macfarland. Those present were S. W. Woodward, John Joy Edson, Simon Wolf, Prof. Chas. P. Nelll and Prof. Geo. W. Cook. The President will talk with members of the board about their work at some future

Commissioner Macfarland also presented his new colleague on the District board, Maj. John Biddle. Henry Small and C. Albert Small of this

Henry Small and C. Albert Small of this city introduced to the President James T. Clyde and Samuel C. Milbourne of New York. Mr. Clyde and Mr. Milbourne represent Palestine Commandery. No. 18, of New York, who will give a reception at the Metropolitan Opera House January 30 next. Ex-Senator Lindsay of Kentucky paid his respects to the President. Ex-Senator Thurston was also a caller. Thurston was also a caller.

Navy Yard Men Well Received. A committee of three men from the Navy Yard and Arsenal Protective Association had an exceedingly satisfactory interview with the President today. The committee was composed of E. S. Morgan, J. B. Simering and W. E. Creig. They told the President that their association was in existence to look after the interests of the workingmen of those two branches of the government service, and that the association did not be serviced. tion did not desire any interference from

outside labor or other organizations, feeling able to obtain justice by laying their claims before the proper officials.

The President became much interested in their work and asked what he could do for the employes in these places. The commit-tee told the President that the men were receiving only fifteen days' annual leave, and they would like to have him recommend an additional fifteen days in his mes-sage to Congress. They would also like to see the President in his official orders recognize the navy yard as a branch of

the Navy Department.

The President expressed pleasure at meeting the committee, which made an excel-lent impression, and asked that the committee submit to him in writing all the facts they desired to present, as he wanted to give the subject his personal considera-

PURPOSE OF PRELATES.

To Induce the Government to Intercede With Mexico. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco has come to Washington and with Archbishop Ireland has called upon the President. It is understood that one of the purposes of his visit is to induce the government of the United States to renew its efforts to secure the payment by the Mexican government to the Catholic Church of California of more than a million dollars said to be due the church on account of what is known as the pious fund. Before the acquisition of Upper California by the United States the Catholic churches of Upper and Lower California had on deposit with the Mexican government money and property aggregating a very large total, upon which the Mexican government was obligated to pay the churches a certain annual interest. In the case of the church of Upper California, this interest amounted almost to \$50,000 annually. The interest payments ceased after the Mexican war. After the lapse of twenty years this claim in behalf of the church for interest unpaid came before the Mexican claims commis-sion, which allowed the claim. But since that date, although the award was paid by the Mexican government, there have been no further payments of interest, and the purpose is now to press for a settlement of his interest account. Negotiations have been proceeding in a way between Wash ington and Mexico for some years past, but there have been no exchanges of recent date. The Mexican government has not shown any disposition to avoid a settlement, but bases its failure so far to pay interest upon the broad claim that the award by the Mexican claims commission to the claimants of a sum nearly aggre-

CRUSHING OUT DISEASE.

gating \$100,000,000 acted legally as a set-

tlement in full.

Hundred Men in Havana Engaged in Killing Mosquitoes.

A statement concerning the vital statistics of the city of Havana for the month of September, 1901, compiled from official reports on file in the division of insular affairs of the War Department, shows that the health conditions were decidedly the best attained in any month. The least number of deaths occurring in any previous September since 1889 was 496 in 1899; the greatest number, 2,397, in 1898; average, 877. For September, 1901, there were 339 deaths. The least number of deaths occurring in any one preceding month during the last eleven years was in February, 1901, when there were 408 deaths. The lowest death rate for September in the years referred to was in 1809, when the death rate was 34.48 per thousand. For September, 1901, the death rate was 15.61 per thousand. Taking the yellow fever year as commencing April 1 the record of the past eleven years shows that for the six months up to the first of October, the smallest number of deaths from this disease occurred in 1809, when there were 36 deaths; the greatest number in 1807, when there were 659 deaths—average, 296 deaths. This year, during the same period, there

Since the first of March 100 men have since the first of March 100 men have been engaged daily in killing mosquitoes in every known way, and the result is stated to be that instead of having 52 deaths from yellow fever and 32 from malariai fever, the average in September, there were two deaths from yellow fever and eleven from malarial fever the past September. No smallpox has occurred in a year, and there were scarcely any cases of other infectious diseases.

Luther W. Covell, special examiner of the on, who returned today from a trip through the central states, said that the business conditions have never been better. Railroad traffic, both passenger and freight, is greater than ever before, and every one is happy over existing con-

CLOSE IN MARYLAND

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paper." (Signed)

Both Sides Claim the State With Equal Confidence.

Voters is Reacting.

BETTER CLASS DISGUSTED

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 2.-The campaign for the control of the next general assembly of Maryland and the consequent succession of Senator George L. wellington will close today with the result in doubt. No bets of any moment are being made and the most careful observers are non-committal as to the outcome, although many people believe that ex-Senator Gorman will be able to control enough votes to secure his return to the Senate as Wellington's successor. Both parties today are making the usual claims, and both appear equally confident. The republican leaders, Senator McComas and Chairman Goldsborough, said this morning that their party will elect enough members to give their party the control on joint ballot, while the democrats, on the other hand, as voiced by Chairman Vandiver and Governor Smith, say that they will have a large majority and will be able to elect Mr. Gorman to the Senate without difficulty.

All other matters are subordinated to the control of the general assembly, and very little is heard about the candidates for state and local offices, the fight having developed into a personal contest for and against Mr.

Democrats Attempt to Deceive Voters. The tricks which are being played by the democrats in making up the ballots in some of the counties seem to be reacting, and the probability is that they will do those guilty of them more harm than good. All sorts of schemes have been resorted to by the party in power to arrange the ballots in such a way as to confuse illiterate voters, and general disgust even among democrats has resulted in all parts of the state. It is but fair to say that no such schemes have been attempted in Baltimore city, and the ballot here is printed in large type, so that it can easily be voted by any one of ordi-nary intelligence.

Mr. Gorman conducted his campaign in person and the responsibility for what has been done is laid on him by all. The republicans claim that his management of the campaign in the countles has reacted in the city and the in the city, and that the indignation aroused by the ballot tricks will enable them to defeat the democrats in the city and thus control all three of the legislative stricts into which the town is divided If this should prove to be the case on Tuesday, Mr. Gorman will fall in his plans to secure a re-election, as the representatives of the city will probably decide the

Result Depends on Colored Vote,

The best opinion is that the whole result will depend on the ability of the illiterate colored voters in southern Maryland and on the castern shore to make their ballots, If 75 per cent of them can vote correctly. the republicans will undoubtedly win, while if they fall to vote correctly Mr. Gorman will have a majority. Both parties appear to be abundantly supplied with money, and the indications are that the corruption incident to all elections in Maryland will be as great next Tuesday as ever before

DENOUNCED BY NICARAGUA.

The Treaty Authorizing the Construction of a Canal. The government of Nicaragua has denounced the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an in-

teroceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been notified to the State Department by the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs. That officer declares that the denunciation in no wise affects the friendly relations between the two countries and the Nicaraguan government desires the conclusion of new treaties. Besides the treaty of friendship, confmerce and navigation of 1867 thus denounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the denunciation the first-named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 24, 1902, which is one year from the date the notice was received at the State Department extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, and is provided in the convention

absolutely no information as to the mo-tives which inspired the Nicaraguan government to denounce these two treaties. nor has Mr. Merry, the United States minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light upon It may be recalled as affecting the treaty

of 1867 that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Congress last year Secretary Hay drew up a set of protocols with the minister for Nicaragua and the minister for Colombia whereby these officers bound their governments to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concession under which to con struct and control canals in the event that Congress should authorize the beginning

TO SUCCEED JUDGE PAUL. Several Aspirants for the Vacant Position Already in Field. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HARRISONBURG, Va., November 2 .--Since the death of Judge Paul there is a great deal of speculation as to who will be his successor. Captain Warren S. Lurty of this place has announced that he is a candidate for the appointment. Captain Lurty was United States district attorney under the Grant administration, and has held many other positions of trust and honor. General John E. Roller is also spoken of as an aspirant for the place. He is one of Harrisonburg's leading lawyers and a prominent republi-

George E. Sipe, the United States commissioner here, is also said to be out for the place, though he will not talk for publicaof the republican nominees for the legis-lature and was a gold democrat in 1896. Mr. Sipe is an able member of the Harri-sonburg bar, and is said to stand a pretty

good chance of getting the appointment. ANARCHIST SHOOTS IN THEATER. Wounds Two People in Audience and

Kills Himself. MUNICH, November 2 .-- There was & sensational affair at Odeon Hall last evening. Just before the commencement of a concert there a man named Hoffman began firing a revolver at the people in the auditorium, wounding two of them. He then killed himself. Hoffman, who was a sculptor's assistant, came from Neustadt,